



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1859.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Several cases of appeal having been brought before the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department has decided that worsted buttons, not being suitable for the manufacture of shoes or buttons exclusively, but may be used for other purposes, is liable to a duty of 20 per cent., and plate glass to 24 per cent., the one coming under the classification of manufactures of glass and the other under that of worsted manufactures not otherwise provided for in the tariff act of 1857.

An immense train of wagons passed through Leavenworth City on the 25th ult., attracting a great deal of attention and interest. The oxen, wagons, teamsters, and all, bore evidence of a heavy tramp, although the animals were in the very best condition. The train consisted of 30 wagons, which were under the control of Mr. Lea. They came direct from Fort Union, and made the trip in 32 days, and brought in 17,000 pounds of wool.

The death of Robert Wickliffe, the richest man in Kentucky, will, it is supposed, render necessary the return of Col. Preston, now at the Court of Madrid. The estate of Mr. Wickliffe is enormous, and Mrs. Preston, the wife of our minister, is one of the three heirs who inherit the whole. The share of Mrs. Preston, added to the present fortune of her husband, will make Colonel Preston one of the richest men of the age.

Capt. Roberts, of the Parkersburg Steam-Corridor, who was thrown from his buggy a few days ago, instead of being dead, as reported, is getting better. It is now thought that he will recover, although fears are entertained that he will not regain the use of one of his legs which was very badly injured. So says the Wheeling Times of Thursday.

A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following account of earthquake shocks in Fayal: "On the 25th of May, about 11 o'clock, P. M., we had three shocks of an earthquake. The first was sufficient to shake the houses slightly; about three minutes after another shock jarred everything in the house, and in the moment the third shook the house so that we thought it would go over."

The well known residence and farm of the late James R. Brent, in Prince George's county Md., near Scagg's Crossings, on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, was sold last week. This tract contains about 350 acres and was known as "Brentville." The purchaser is Edward Herbert, esq., and the price \$35 per acre.

Nearly nine hundred buildings are going up, at the present time, in Brooklyn, N. Y., among which are fourteen churches, seven factories of different kinds, and nearly a dozen school-houses, making an addition of nearly seven millions of dollars to the taxable property of the city.

Milton Whitney, Maryland State Attorney, has brought a suit for libel against Messrs. Dobbin & Fulton, publishers of the Baltimore American, for charging him with complicity with out-laws. The damages are laid at \$10,000.

When Gov. Seymour returned from Russia last week, to his home in Hartford, Conn., he was instantly recognized by a favorite house dog that had not seen him in six years, which leaped and fawned upon him with every demonstration of joy.

It is said the President has tendered the commission of the General Land Office to ex-Congressman Hughes, of Ind., which he will probably decline, as he did last March the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

A telegraphic dispatch was, last week, forwarded from Washington to Atchison, Kansas—going by express a distance of ten miles from Kansas city—and an answer returned in the unexplored space of four hours!

The Republican and American Conventions, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 7th, united upon the nomination of Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, for Governor. Mr. Olden is said to be an Old Line Whig, and a strong candidate.

The Quebec Chronicle retracts its assertion that the Prince of Wales is coming to this country. A New York journal, however, says that, in the person of the Leviathan, or Great Eastern, the Prince of Wales will visit our shores.

Dr. John H. Stevens, brother of Wm. G. Stevens, esq., former editor of the Rockingham Register, has been honored with a nomination, by a Convention of the Democracy of his District, for a seat in the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

James Reynolds, a colored man, and by profession a white-washer, swallowed ninety large peaches, at Cleveland, last week, on a wager. He was fifteen minutes doing the job, and pocketed \$250 by his exploit.

The suit for the ownership of the "Picket Survey," consisting of 75,000 acres in southwestern Virginia, has been decided in favor of Geo. W. Browne, and the decision confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

An eel was caught, a few days ago, in a mill dam, on Tom's Brook, in Shenandoah county, weighing 63 pounds, and measuring three feet in length. This is thought to be a "monster eel" in that county.

W. C. Meredith, jr., route agent on the South Carolina Railroad, has been removed by the Postmaster General for neglect of duty, in abandoning the mails on his route without leave, &c.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are about building a large Depot at the Relay House, for the protection of baggage and passengers. It is an improvement that has long been wanted.

Gen. Lane, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Rev. A. E. Dickinson has declined accepting the call extended to him to become the pastor of the Baptist Church at Charlottesville, Va.

The farm of the late J. T. Van Renswick, in St. Mary's county, Md., containing 200 acres, has been sold to Mr. Newman, of Georgetown, D. C., for \$2,550.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the last week, was 1,069; the total number since January 1st, was 53,789.

Counterfeit Bank notes on the Bank of Harrisburg, Pa., are in circulation freely in Loudoun county.

Last week, nearly half a million pounds of cheese was shipped from New York to Mt. Sterling, Ky., Wm. T. French, esq., of Stafford county, Va., delivered a speech.

We notice in the late English papers a report of the sale by auction of a portion of the Westbury and Henbury estates of the late Hon. W. M. Noel. These estates are within three miles of the port of Bristol, in the west of England, and the prices realized are said to have been the highest known for many years. With the exception of three lots, the land offered was all sold. The Westbury land, 224 acres, brought \$530 an acre; the Henbury land, 40 acres, \$415 an acre; and some lands near Thornbury \$300 an acre.

In the personal difficulty between B. B. Douglas and Dr. Charles Gresham, at King William C. H., on the 4th instant, it is said, that before firing his pistol, Mr. D. had received several blows upon his head. Immediately after the shooting, he surrendered himself, and had an examination before two magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence of several eye-witnesses to the difficulty, discharged him, on his entering into bond in the sum of five hundred dollars. The attending physician of Dr. Gresham has pronounced his wound "not dangerous."

Henry Stowell, jr., an American merchant doing business in Manchester, England, committed suicide on the 21st ult. Intelligence of the overstocking of the American markets by England, and the over shipment of specie from this country, which would cause a tightness in the money market here, appeared to depress him very much, and he said he would commit suicide if he could. Soon after receiving a letter from his partner in America, which contained a very discouraging account of the state of trade here, he hung himself.

Mr. Alfred Freeman, proprietor of the New York International Hotel, and Taylor's saloon, committed suicide on Thursday, while under supposed temporary insanity. He had been suffering severely from the effects of slow fever and excruciating pains in his head. He had been conversing freely with his sister-in-law at his bedside, when he requested her to leave his bedside, when he then arose, locked the door, and cut his throat with a razor. He was found soon after lying across the bed dead.

An examination of the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at Chicago, indicates that the farmers are releasing their hold upon their crops and sending them forward to market. The quantity in store at Chicago, Sept. 3, was only about one-third of the quantity in store at the corresponding date last year, while the receipts of wheat for the last week were 160,000 bushels more than for the corresponding week of last year, and the shipments were nearly double those of the week previous.

Last week, the Good Intent cotton mill, situated on Maryland creek, opposite the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, were discovered to be on fire and before the flames could be subdued the eastern wing of the main building, 130 feet long by 25 wide, with a shed adjoining, was entirely destroyed. This building was owned by Edward Hurdle & Son, extensive manufacturers of various kinds of machinery for factories.

The Harmonia Hotel, at Hoboken, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Mr. Baese, the proprietor, and three of his daughters, perished in the flames. Mrs. Baese was severely injured by leaping from a window. The eldest daughter also leaped from a window, but was caught by Mr. Herring in his arms. This person was on a ladder, endeavoring to assist the inmates of the building to escape.

The correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune of 1st inst., at Knoxville, says: "The banking office of Messrs. Smith & Hale, of that place, was robbed last night of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in gold, and the remainder in currency and checks. The robbers gained admission by cutting a panel out of the door, after which they destroyed the lock of the safe, apparently by means of a hammer and chisel."

At a camp-meeting in East Kingston, New Hampshire, a deputy sheriff was arrested for peddling cakes and pies without a license. After paying his fine—\$5 and cost—he arrested Elder J. V. Hines for selling "Second Advent" books, who was fined like the sheriff, but he refused to pay and went to jail, confident that the millennium had not yet come.

The New York city tax levy for 1859, just approved by the Board of Supervisors, amounts to \$9,860,926. This is exclusive of the \$193,000 in the original levy for the Commissioners of Record. The total amount of real and personal property assessed by the Tax Commissioners is \$551,923,122, making the rate of tax \$1.79 21-100 on every \$100.

Last week, a young man named Fraud Duncamp, of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, was attacked by a gang of villains while on his way home from the house of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Clifton, Staten Island, and severely beaten on the head with a slung-shot or bludgeon, besides receiving bruises on his body from the effects of which he died.

Considerable interest is felt concerning the discovery of the Gold Mine about five miles from Brentsville, Prince William Co., Va. The analysis of some rock obtained from near the surface, indicates rich gold-bearing quartz, 100 lbs. of which has been shown to produce almost five dollars worth of the precious metal.

The young clerk who was detected in Winchester in his dishonest practices, last week, having between two and three hundred dollars, with various fancy articles, in his trunk, has been sent to Baltimore, where his relatives reside, his employer generously abstaining from a prosecution, in consideration of his youth.

A large meeting held at Denver city has appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold fields and the wants of the inhabitants, and praying for an Indian Agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver city to Salt Lake.

The publication of Mr. Dickens' new serial, entitled *Mr. May's Irish Mail*, is said to have given mortal offence to the Dublin people. They threaten him with a coat of tar and feathers should he attempt to give any more of his readings in that capital.

The sale of the Lawrence machine shop property on the 28th, will be the largest ever held in New England, the machinery and the six completed locomotives having cost upwards of \$400,000.

Mlle. Baughnais, the French poetess, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. She is celebrated for her beauty and diamonds, and is said to be extremely wealthy.

The British army at present consists of 246,412 men, of whom 119,551 are stationed abroad. This includes the whole available force, militia, volunteers, rifle corps, enrolled pensioners, &c., &c.

There are now three "Spirits of the Times," in New York—the old, original Spirit—Porter's Spirit, and Wilke's Spirit—of which, the old, original Spirit is decidedly the best.

A story has been circulating in the papers respecting a child in New Bedford who was left sleeping in a cradle, and was found by its mother nearly deprived of life by a cat, which had stolen into the cradle and was sucking the infant's breath. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a semi-monthly organ, advances the opinion that the story is all moonshine so far as the child's breath is concerned, as at such a game the cat would have the worst of the bargain, babies having a much stronger power of suction than cats. The probability is that the cat selected the cradle as a warm bed, and lying on the child's chest produced violent nightmare, which might have resulted as it sometimes does, in death.

The London Examiner has an interesting letter on the discoveries in Eastern Africa, of those intrepid and scientific travellers, Burton and Speke, who succeeded in penetrating the continent, between latitudes four degrees South, to the depth of six hundred miles over land that the foot of a European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made consisted of two fresh water lakes, those of Ujiji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the latter, by far the largest, had not even been suspected.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Norfolk.

Virginia Lands.

In examining the "Census of 1850," we find the following interesting statistics:

The quantity of land improved and unimproved in each county is given; also the cash value of all the land in every county is given.

The counties containing the greatest quantity of the most valuable lands in the State, are the following:

CASH VALUE OF LANDS IN 1850.

County	Improved	Unimproved
Loudoun	\$349,371	\$1,043,273
Augusta	175,691	506,202
Fauquier	247,297	120,206
Rockingham	205,530	119,234
Albemarle	220,467	169,154
Jefferson	81,087	29,716

Thus it will be seen that the six wealthiest counties in the State, are those lying adjacent to the Blue Ridge, to-wit: Loudoun, Fauquier and Albemarle, lying East of the Blue Ridge, and Augusta, Rockingham and Jefferson, West of the Blue Ridge.

The Census reports the number of acres "improved" and the number of acres "unimproved" in these counties as follows:

Improved. Unimproved.

County	Improved	Unimproved
Loudoun	208,735 acres	155,981
Augusta	175,691	120,206
Fauquier	247,297	119,234
Rockingham	205,530	169,154
Albemarle	220,467	29,716
Jefferson	81,087	29,716

These figures show that Jefferson and Loudoun which are contiguous to each other have a greater proportion of their lands "improved," and a smaller quantity "unimproved," than any other counties.

By adding the "improved" to the "unimproved" land in Jefferson, we find the total number of acres in the county to be 110,805, the cash value of all which in 1850 was estimated at \$5,264,388 which is equivalent to an average of forty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. This shows that the lands of Jefferson county command, upon an average, the highest price of any lands in the State, and we dare say there are few counties in the United States, (if any) that show lands whose average value is \$47.50 cents per acre.

In regard to the Kanawha valley, we find the Census of 1850 reports the cash value of lands as follows:

Total cash value of lands in Kanawha, Putnam and Mason counties. \$2,795,279

County	Improved	Unimproved
Kanawha	208,735 acres	118,803
Putnam	109,053	131,522
Mason	20,230	131,522

From which it will be seen that but a small quantity of the land in these three counties is in cultivation when compared with the land in cultivation in Fauquier and other counties just mentioned. For the Census shows that about nine-tenths of the land in Kanawha county is "unimproved," and but one tenth is "improved," whilst in the counties of Rockingham, Fauquier &c., about two-thirds of the land is "improved," and about one-third is "unimproved."

RIDING IN PARIS.—An individual died recently in Paris who, twenty years ago, was one of the most noted men in the French capital, namely: Lord Henry Seymour. He has done more in France than any Englishman of the age. He was a greater conqueror than Wellington, for he achieved a victory over as stubborn a prejudice as ever existed, by the prejudice of Frenchmen against the skin. By pig-skin, we mean a saddle. Before his time French equitation was confined to the regiments of dragons. A private citizen no more thought of horseback riding for pleasure than he would now of flying. The "turf," technically speaking, was unknown in France. There had been, it is true, on fete days, a few races in the Champ de Mars under the patronage of the Duc d'Angouleme; but they were what would be called here "scrub" races, and English jockeys only were hired to ride, for no Frenchmen would risk their necks in this manner, prone though they be to all sorts of risks in the name of pleasure.

Lord Seymour discovered the Bois de Boulogne that charming wood, the pride of Paris. He first gave the example of riding and then of riding outside the Champ de Mars to the wood beyond. Previous to this remarkable man's appearance, Parisians never went beyond the barrier; now they have one of the most beautiful drives in the world. And all this the result of an Englishman's persistence in the sports and exercises of his "bright little, tight little island!"—Boston Post.

AN OPINION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The article in the last number of that celebrated British periodical, Blackwood's Magazine, upon Louis Napoleon's policy, is very severe, and gives a high compliment to his ability in the following extract, which we make from it: "The result showed that Kosuth, with all his ability and eloquence, was but as an infant in the hands of the extraordinary man who rules France, and who now holds in his power the fortunes of Europe. Even from this little fact we can afford to learn a lesson: for never until the old popular ideas of Louis Napoleon are displaced, and until the British public recognizes in him one of the most powerful and subtle intellects that the world has ever seen—a man gifted with the power of calculation that amounts to prescience, joined to a hand that never flinches and at once the British public so learns to appreciate this new Napoleon, will it be possible for our government to cope with his policy, and make head against those new combinations which will date their birth from the momentous interview at Villafranca."

"BLESS GOD AND DIE."—In Job, 11, 9, this radical change in the translation of our common version is made by the Bible Society in their preliminary paper, which will be recollected that the common reading represents Job's wife as saying, "Curse God, and die."

The newspapers report heavy frosts, last week, in portions of the States of Michigan and Iowa.

Douglas and his Prospects.

It is obvious to all impartial observers that the prospects of Douglas for the Charleston nomination are brightening with each succeeding day. Not only is he rapidly and surely winning favor with all the phases of Democracy at the North, but in the South, also, a large number of Democratic organs and politicians are preparing to accord to him their unhesitating and zealous support, in the event of his nomination by the Charleston Convention. Indeed, with a considerable portion of the Southern Democracy, Douglas is their first choice for the next Presidency—on account, mainly, of his being the first choice of the Squatter Sovereignty and Free Soil Democracy of the North, and because of the conviction, that his nomination, and his nomination alone, would secure the triumph of the Democratic party.

We observe that scores of Southern Democrats, who heaped unmeasured denunciations upon Douglas for his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and who then characterized him as an "Abolitionist," a "renegade," a "traitor" to the South, are now among the foremost in apologizing for his delinquencies, and excusing his heresies, and grooming him for the next Presidential race.

Now, where is the consistency, or the patriotism, or the honesty, of this?

"Certainly," says the Enquirer, "Mr. Douglas's doctrine is equally obnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seward, and much more easily reduced to practical adoption. So far as the practical interests of the South are concerned, it is a much worse doctrine than that of Seward."

Now, if such be the character and tendency of the doctrine held by Douglas in regard to slavery and the rights of the South, how can any Southern Democrat think of giving his support to Douglas for the Presidency or for any other office? If they can support a man for the highest position in the Republic, whose "doctrine," on the slavery question, "so far as the practical interests of the South are concerned, is a much worse doctrine than that of Seward," why may we not and the entire Southern Opposition sustain the election of Seward himself, whose doctrine, according to the Enquirer, is less obnoxious and less dangerous, than that of Douglas? And yet for intimating a purpose to support for the Presidency, men a thousand fold more sound and less exceptionable than either Douglas or Seward, the Southern Opposition are branded by these friends and advocates of Douglas, as wanting in fidelity to Southern institutions, and as playing into the hands of the Northern Abolitionists!—Rich. Whig.

From Liberia.

Captain Jones of the bark J. W. Page, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the 31st of July, has furnished the New York papers with very interesting news reports and late papers from the western coast of Africa. Smallpox prevailed extensively in Monrovia, and a large public health meeting had been held in order to devise measures to arrest its progress. The Quail, a new steamer presented by the English government to the republic, had arrived from Plymouth, and the journals are queen in their protestations of gratitude to Lord Victoria and Lord Palmerston, contrasting their liberality with the policy of the United States towards their country. President Benson immediately went on a visit to the chiefs to the leeward in the Quail. Everything was quiet at Cape Palmas. Independence Day was celebrated with great eclat, the two military companies in Monrovia, turning out in grand style to hear, with their citizens, a fine oration. The English cruisers were taking slave prizes on the coast. A number of vessels from the United States, had arrived at Monrovia, landing many distinguished African travellers, good cargoes, an iron sugar mill, a lot of Bibles, and a number of settlers from our Northern and Southern States. Several native students had distinguished themselves at the late high school examinations.

THE REJECTED.—Somewhat of a parallel to the cases of the unseated Dukes of Tuscany and Modena has occurred here in a small way. On Tuesday last, two disconsolate young Onahs, chiefs—as they wish to be—rejecting in the unbacked names of Arak-eila and Long-wind-martu, arrived unbidden in Washington from the regions of the Platte, to seek the assistance of the "great powers" to restore them to their places, titles, and dignities. Their people have cast them off, nor will have them on any terms, and they therefore appeal to imperial authority for its intervention in their behalf. From all we can learn there is not much chance for their success than for the restoration of the Italian ex-Potentates to their vacated seats, the "great powers" feeling as little disposed to meddle in the one case as in the other. Our American Dukes appear to be amusing themselves a good deal during their stay in Washington.—Nat. Int.

A BABY LINGER.—The meanest robbing we ever heard of was perpetrated yesterday afternoon on Fourth street, near John. A little girl, not more than six years of age, was going to school, with a twin sister, when she was stopped by a woman said to be very gently dressed. The child had a very pretty ring on one of her fingers, a gift of love, we presume, from some kind relative. The woman, after talking to her affectionately for some minutes, asked her to take off her ring and let her look at it. The little one did so. "Now, dear, wait here a minute and I will give you back the ring," said the woman. She immediately turned her back and disappeared. The child, after waiting patiently some minutes, began to cry, and soon attracted quite a crowd. Search was made for the thief in criminal, but she could not be found.—Cincinnati Times.

THE VALUE OF FOX HOUNDS.—We confess entire ignorance as to the value of an "established" pack of hounds, and could not, therefore, say whether such a pack would be cheap at \$1,000 or \$1,200. The Encyclopedia Britannica (new edition) puts the average price at something less than the highest of these sums. The renowned pack of Mr. Warde bought 2,000 guineas. When blind-sold Mr. Folliott to lay sold for 3,000 guineas. The late Lord Middleton gave Mr. Osbaldeston 2,000 guineas for ten couples of hounds out of his kennel, and the Earl of Stamford gave 470 guineas for four couples of Mr. Richard Sutton's hounds.—English paper.

SHOT WHILE MAKING A SPEECH.—W. T. Wilkins, who abducted a Miss May, from Marysville, Cal., was shot by her father, on the night of the 8th ult., at Wilson's Ferry. Wilkins was in the act of commencing a political speech, when May fired two shots at him—one taking effect below the ribs, and passing through him. He fell at the first fire, proclaiming his innocence. He is badly wounded, but it is thought he will recover. The sympathy of the public is in favor of the prisoner. Wilkins is a lawyer, has an interesting family, and stood high in the community. May was arrested by the sheriff of Sutter county, who was on the ground.

A NUT TO CRACK.—A case of the following kind came up recently in Pennsylvania: A. B. married C. D.'s sister. His wife died. A. B. then married C. D.'s daughter; she died. C. D.'s wife died. C. D. married E. F. and died. A. B. then married C. D.'s widow, and had children with each wife.—What relationship exists between all the children of A. B.?

Government Expenditures in Utah.

In a letter from Utah, Greeley says:—

"It is known that vast sums have been made out of transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already quite notorious: 22 cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions, munitions, &c., from Leavenworth to this point. The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little dexterous management they were next allowed to furnish the flour here, being paid their twenty-two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah has a better soil for growing wheat than almost anything else, they had no difficulty in subletting this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a clear profit of \$170,000 on the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger. Of course, I expect contractors to bargain for themselves, not for the Government; but somebody is well paid for taking care of the public's interest in such matters. Has the agent done his duty?"

Greeley also refers to the sales of the mules already spoken of by Utah correspondents. He says the mules are worth there \$125 to \$150, and the average of the sales was about \$75. They might have been easily taken to California and sold for double that sum.—There is no demand no competition in Utah for such an immense herd, and after the Mormons have supplied themselves with what they want at half price, one or two speculators take all the rest, and the country loses \$200,000 by the operation. The animals might have been kept through the winter in the mountain valleys at \$10 a head, and the army can never move without purchasing an equal number at double the price for which these sold. He proceeds:

"The mules were sold higher if the soldiers were allowed to purchase, but on some ridiculous pretence of ill-balance between the Pay and the Subsistence bureau of the War Department, this is refused—it would be too much trouble to take certificates of soldiers' pay actually due in payment for these mules; so the officers and soldiers must purchase of speculators at double price or go without, and the mules be sold for far less than they would have brought if those who must have them had been enabled to bid directly for them. Two or three speculators reap a harvest here at the sore cost of the soldiers and the treasury."

Hundreds of mules would have been bought, and the proceeds of the sale considerably augmented, if the Government, by its functionaries, had consented to receive its own honest debts in payment.

"There has recently been received here thirty thousand bushels of corn from the States at net cost, including transportation, of \$340,000 over \$11 per bushel. No requisition was ever made for this corn, which could have been bought here, delivered, for \$2 per bushel, or \$60,000 in all. The dead loss to the Treasury on this corn is \$280,000, even supposing that the service required it at all. Somebody makes a good thing of wagoning this corn from the Missouri at over \$10 per bushel."

"The orders to sell seven hundred wagons as well, but these would not bring \$30 each, while they cost at least \$130, and could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit?"—Rich. Whig.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

The North Carolina Advocate, published at Raleigh, in its issue of 21st ult., gives the following anecdote of General Jackson, in illustration of his extraordinary knowledge of human nature:

"It is a Judge of Prudence."—Here is a characteristic anecdote of Gen. Jackson, not before published, and conveying a useful hint to critics upon sermons. It was given by Gen. Ellis by President Buchanan, during his recent visit to North Carolina, and we repeat it by memory as it was told by Gen. Ellis, in an address to the students of Trinity College at the late commencement:

When President Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, the friends of a certain gentleman solicited for his appointment as secretary of legation. Although the qualifications of the gentleman were unquestionable, and his friends numerous and influential, General Jackson pertinaciously refused to give him the appointment. And he explained his refusal to Mr. Buchanan by saying, "He is no judge of preaching." "How is that?" asked Mr. Buchanan. "Why," said Jackson, "I attended the Methodist church a year or two ago, and heard a most able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Durbin. It was the logic of the Gospel set on fire by the fervid zeal of devotion to Christ. The effect was very great upon the congregation. All were awed into silence and the angel majesty of the eternal God. As I passed from the church this gentleman for whom the appointment is solicited, joined me and broke upon the solemn feeling the sermon had inspired, by saying: 'The preacher has given us a very poor sermon; nothing new in it, only mere declamation.' 'Sir,' added the old General, 'that man is not fit for office, he is not to be trusted, because he is no judge of preaching.'"

And General Jackson did not appoint him to the Legation of Russia. How he was to infer disqualification for the office for the want of just views of a sermon the President did not explain. But the future history of the man proved the instinctive foresight of Jackson on character. Upon Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, he called upon the President whose first words after the salutation, were, "I told you that man was not to be trusted, because he was no judge of preaching, and sure enough he has been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in him." And so it was; the gentleman had become guilty of a breach of the principles which are dear to a man of honor and integrity.

This incident gives us an interesting glimpse of the peculiar character of General Jackson, and is quite suggestive to persons who make or hear criticisms on sermons."

A SCENE IN CHURCH.—The Indianapolis Sentinel relates it:

"On Sunday evening rather a rich scene occurred in one of our city churches. A man and his wife have been living apart for some time, and it is said she has chosen a new protector or at all events is the recipient of many kind attentions from another party.—On Sunday night, the husband, the wife and the benevolent gentleman who waits on the wife, were all at church, when there was quite a revival going on. Monitors were called up, and several signified their intention of joining. The minister seemed to hesitate about a lady—and asked if there was any objection to her becoming a member. The deserted husband rose in his place and forbade the bans. 'The woman,' he continued, 'caused my wife to leave me—my wife, who is living in open and shameless adultery with an individual who called himself *Atwood*, and who represented himself as living within five miles of Harper's Ferry, was believed to be the murderer; and a description given of him. From the fact of the supposed murderer, representing himself as Atwood, and hailing from near Harper's Ferry, John Atwood was suspected, and a warrant issued for his arrest."

On his being examined before Justice Lock there was not a particle of testimony against him, whilst he was able to prove that he was at work on the Government road at Harper's Ferry, on the very day the murder was committed in Illinois. He was therefore discharged.—Charleston Free Press.

NATURAL MISTAKE.—An amusing incident is related of the sexton of one of our Churches, who was instructed to inform the trustees, or chief committee, that "the pastor would be unable to be with them on Sunday evening, as he was going to officiate for another clergyman." The message as delivered, was that the pastor "couldn't be dar dat evening, as he was gwine a fishing wid a sander preacher."—Pet. Express.

Progress of Improvements in Agricultural Implements.